

Morals and Philanthropy

Twenty-First Annual Report

...of the...

Salem Associated Charities

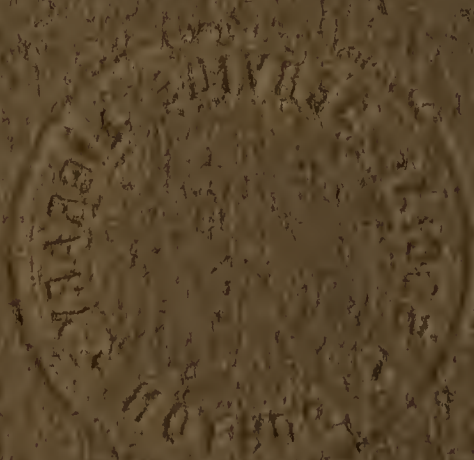
A QUESTION

ALICE SIMKINS in the Boston Common

You give of your name, your time, your pelf,
To ease your brother's woe ;
But what do you give of your own self,
To pay the debt you owe ?

You open a home for helpless ones,
And shut them in with care ;
Of light and of love that your life knows,
What think you is their share ?

You talk, and you write ; you organize ;
All this we know is true ;
But how do you spread the spark divine,
The deep-down soul of you ?



21st ANNUAL REPORT

OF

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

POPULATION (1910 CENSUS) 43,697

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11 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.	
MISS CAROLINE H. BROWN,	<i>Assistant Secretary.</i>
12 m. to 1 p. m.	
MISS HELEN S. PINGREE,	<i>Agent.</i>
4 p. m. to 5 p. m.	
MISS GRACE R. LORD,	<i>Stenographer and Registrar.</i>
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.	

The society has suffered a great loss during the past year in the death of one of its charter members, Mrs. George R. Emerton, but for whose large and constant gifts for many years its work would have been impossible. As all the city knows, this was but one among the almost innumerable enterprises to which she gave constant support. Not only did she make a large annual subscription for the work, but at every exigency she was to be relied upon for sympathetic interest and liberal assistance. The one care of the office with relation to her was always not to impose upon her willing generosity, but to endeavor to secure others who should co-operate in our work, and not allow too great a share of the burden to fall upon one, however willing. Now that she has gone, we feel that we cannot do less than set forth our grateful recognition of her help.

Report of the Secretary

The Salem Associated Charities stands first, last, and all the time for friendliness — for that true neighborliness both to individuals and to the masses, which expresses itself in working for the relief of distress, the care of little children, the prevention of disease, the raising of moral standards, and the development of all the resources of the community for the betterment of the whole.

Co-operation

We are not a relief-giving society, *per se*, though we do give material relief many times where the need is urgent, but as a rule we get it from other societies, organized for that purpose, just as these other societies turn to us for assistance in cases of neglect, desertion, immorality, drunkenness, feeble-mindedness, etc., which they are not organized to handle, and it is most gratifying to note that each year the figures show an increase in this exchange of service. In the year 1910-11 we received from private societies seventy applications; in the past year, one hundred twenty-five, an increase of fifty-five; in 1910-11 from public officials, including Overseers of the Poor, Board of Health, Judge of District Court, Police Department, City Physician, etc., we had one hundred and seventy applications. In 1911-12 these increased to two hundred and thirty-seven, showing beyond question that every year we are approaching more nearly that perfect team work for which we all strive.

Public Charity

Probably no other city in Massachusetts, if indeed, in the country, can show closer co-operation between public and private charity than Salem and to this harmonious working together is due much of our success with needy families.

Police Department

Particularly pleasing to us is the marked growth of interest in our work by the police department. It has meant much in our work with wayward girls and in many an instance the timely aid and interest of the Marshal have spelled the difference for us between success and failure. More than one girl owes her escape from a court record and from a subsequent downward career to some friendly patrolman. We take this opportunity to thank Mr. Lehan and his officers for the unfailing patience, courtesy and assistance which have been accorded us.

Work with Women and Girls

As usual, the women and girls who come to us through the court and other agencies make heavy demands upon our time and strength. Among the forty-six who were reported to us last year we found all grades, from the merely wayward girl misunderstood by her family, to the hardened vicious woman of the street. There was only one instance of the latter type, we are happy to say; of the rest, if we eliminate the defective, who number at least eighteen, and those who are the victims of parental ignorance, who number twenty-two, you will see that there are only six left. Twenty-two cases of delinquency, waywardness or something worse, directly traceable to home conditions, and to either unconscious or deliberate neglect on the part of the parents! Think what it means to the next generation to have many of our girls growing up with no resources within themselves, no ambition save for attention and dress, no knowledge of home making, no conception of the sacredness of motherhood, no preparation for it, no idea of its responsibilities, no thought beyond the pleasure of the moment; and these things are all true of many of our young women.

Only the other day, a young mother, who considers herself eminently respectable and whose husband's regular income in-

sure a comfortable living, said, when I commented upon her being out on the main street at dinner time, "Oh, I left something on the table for the children," and when I remarked that the children should be her first consideration, she replied, "Well, I guess *not!* I come first."

Another very attractive young woman, the mother of two children seven and nine years, laughed when I spoke of the responsibility of rearing children, "Why, I never thought of it, I give them enough to eat and clothes to wear and think no more about it."

Far worse was the mother of a large family, some of them married, who, when her fifteen year old daughter refused to get up to see a young man who called on her, said with a toss of her head, "So I just put a lamp in the bed room and let him go in there to see her!" These mothers were not of the poorer classes nor of the foreign born, upon both of whom we are too prone to lay the burden of our young peoples' defections. Do you wonder that our boys and girls have no standards — that we are not a nation of homes? Upon what are we to build our homes?

Listen to what this parental neglect meant in one case.

One Story

She looked very young and frail as she stood before the Judge while the clerk charged her with "Adultery and Desertion." It was the third act in a sad little drama — the first had been the arrest and sentence to jail of the husband for petty larceny, the second, the committment to the State of three small children. Now here was the young mother. The Judge was inclined to look with scant favor on a woman guilty of deserting her own children. "There's nothing for her but Sherborn," he said. The Secretary asked that the woman be probated. "I think it is useless," the Judge replied, and the patrolmen said, "We know her, she's no good, better not try it,"

but the Secretary was willing to assume the risk and so the woman was probated for one year, being ordered to make a weekly payment towards the children's board. The plan was to place her at service in the country where she might be removed from temptation and help support the children. But the first long talk with her effectually upset all preconceived schemes. She had been drinking — she was not intoxicated but there were unmistakable evidences of something stronger than water. Her knowledge of household work proved to be too limited to have any market value. She couldn't cook and she couldn't sew enough to keep her own clothes tidy.

Bit by bit her story was told — a pitiful little tale. She left school when eleven years old, having reached the fourth grade, at twelve years she had a "steady", — at fourteen she was married and at twenty was the mother of five children. Her husband drank, brought undesirable company home, and urged her to join them in their drunken revels. Twice he was arrested for dishonesty. Two of the babies died. Small wonder that at the end of two years there was a disgraced and broken family! The probation officer was determined that she should have an opportunity to show what was in her. She was placed in a small private home where the limited number of girls made close personal work possible. Here she learned all branches of household work and at the same time the even more important lessons of clean living and right thinking which come from daily contact with high-minded sympathetic teachers. In the wholesome home atmosphere she developed in the most wonderful way; in six months, she was scarcely recognizable as the forlorn, untidy, hunted looking creature who had stood in court. Best of all was the inward change, one manifestation of which was an almost overwhelming desire to see her children and to make a home for them. "As soon as *he* gets out," she said, "I want to get to work and help him, so we can have a home, for we want the children and I want to show that I can be a good mother. "Why," she said, with her brown eyes full of tears, "I never knew before what it was to be decent; it frightens me to think what would have become of me if you hadn't put me

here!" The husband, too, had time to repent, and to regain his physical health. He was glad of the opportunities given to his wife and seemed as anxious as she to start afresh. They are both at liberty now, working hard to get a new home and to be accounted worthy to have their children.

Immorality

Inextricably bound up with the wayward girl problem is the question of morals. Salem has little or no commercialized vice, but an appalling amount of immorality. In one section of the city which prides itself on its large proportion of native born, there are, among others, three families which go far to prove this. In one, where there are three girls, the oldest has given birth this summer to her third illegitimate child, the next sister has had two and the youngest is the mother of one. In another family, the only daughter has had two children by the same man, whom she refuses to marry. (We have, however, forced him to support the children). In another family, the youngest daughter was divorced by her husband on account of her habits and is now a menace to the entire community because of her diseased condition. In quite a different quarter of the city, but also one where foreigners are few, is a girl, who, although unmarried, is the mother of four children, and in a second family, the eldest daughter had three children before she finally married a man who is not the father of any of the three. These are exceptional cases, you say? Not exceptional, except in case of numbers. In our office alone, during the past year, there have been registered twenty-four cases of nameless babies. And these unmarried mothers are not deliberately vicious, in many cases they are mentally defective, but not sufficiently so to place in any institution. They are border line cases, technically known as Morons and are unwittingly a terrible menace to the community.

Actual lists in our reformatories for boys and girls show

that at least 25 per cent. of them are feeble-minded. When we learn that it is cheaper to establish colonies which shall provide for the segregation of the feeble-minded than to build, equip and maintain jails, almshouses, etc., we shall, to a very large extent, wipe out hereditary feeble-mindedness. Under the present regime in most of the States the defective and feeble-minded are free to marry and propagate their kind. We all know that feeble-mindedness is the mother of crime, pauperism, and degeneracy. With segregation not only will reproduction cease, but the persons in the colonies will be given every opportunity to develop what ability they have to become useful members of the community.

One of our girls who particularly needed permanent custodial care, was examined by no less than six physicians, only to be rejected as of too high grade to be classed as feeble-minded; yet she has not sufficient will power to do the right thing when it is pointed out to her. She is already the mother of two illegitimate children and she has tuberculosis, but thus far all our efforts to place her under proper supervision have proved futile.

She is only one of many. Some are weak physically, some mentally and some morally. Others are victims of circumstance. But here they are. Go into our parks summer evenings, go on Essex Street, or into our moving picture shows any evening, talk with our ministers, our school teachers, our policemen, our social workers and you will see the need, not only of an awakened social conscience in regard to our girls, but of wise concerted action, which shall express itself in progressive legislation, in the more adequate lighting of our parks, in making our streets safer, our moving picture shows better (for they have come to stay), in providing supervised recreation in winter as well as summer, and last but not least in utilizing every available resource to develop normal happy home life.

Speaking of home life brings us to the story of a family which illustrates not only the value of the close working together of many agencies but also the need of endless patience, if one would see results.

A Long Pull Together

It was four years ago that the Jones family was referred to us with the comforting assurance that we should *never* be able to make them self-supporting.

Though we had reason to despair then, and have had more reasons since, we begin to think now that a change has really taken place. "You know, I have to come to see you and talk these things over with you as I have no one else. You seem to understand. I can't talk these things over with my husband and somehow my aunt doesn't know what to do."

This simple statement may seem scant return for the hours and hours spent in calling at the house or talking with Mrs. Jones at the office, but as we look back over these four weary years, as we recall the *ten* different houses the Jones family has called home during that time, as we reflect upon the innumerable times we have been asked for aid, the absolute unconcern of Mrs. Jones as to where the next meal was to come from until it was time to put it on the table, the countless bills owed to butcher, baker and furniture mover, we realize that it is a gain even to have her willing to ask our advice.

Nor is this all. Instead of a hand to mouth existence there is now a weekly ordering of groceries with cash paid for the same, and the woman is really trying to follow simple menus which we made out for her, even sending us weekly bills-of-fare which she has made out herself, and itemized statements of her weekly expenditures.

After several months of close watching when friendly visitor as well as office worker felt utterly discouraged, when the woman cheerfully asked aid every week, when she would not keep the children clean or the house neat and it hardly seemed as if she had any idea of what a home should be, suddenly the baby developed pneumonia. The doctor said only skilled care would save her life. A trained nurse was secured, though the house was scarcely large enough to accommodate her picture hat and we had to buy an extra cup and saucer because there was

only one in the family. But the nurse adapted herself wonderfully to the limited conditions. In five days the baby was out of danger and from that time a very perceptible change has taken place in the attitude of the Jones' toward the charity office.

They have had to ask aid occasionally, for family fortunes do not often change in a day and supporting five on \$7.00 a week is not easy, particularly with back bills to settle. But they no longer revel in asking help, nor do they recklessly contract new bills. The man is now earning \$10.00 a week, they have moved into a cottage house, the relatives have helped substantially with clothing for the children, and best of all, both parents are earnestly striving to be independent and live up to their responsibilities. In this family alone the relatives, the church, the school teacher, the employer, the provision dealer, the district nurse, the Relief Committee, the city physician, the overseers, the friendly visitor and the Associated Charities have worked together to develop self respect and self help.

No-License

No record of the year's work would be complete without mention of the marked effect of three consecutive years of no-license. Not only do the figures on the causes of distress show a decided difference, but the actual work with the families gives even clearer evidence of the value of no-license. We still have drunkenness and it is still possible for men to buy liquor but we do *not* have women coming in every week with weary tales of lost jobs, of hungry children and of broken furniture because "*he* is drunk." In license years and the year immediately following the drunken husband with all his attendant miseries is an item to be regularly reckoned with in the charity office, but with each succeeding year of no-license he is less in evidence, with the result that the man becomes a producer of energy instead of a consumer of whiskey, and the money hitherto expended by a

charitable public on the bare support of his children can be put to other more constructive uses.

Volunteers

In all our work, whether in the office or outside, with families or with individuals, we need the help of the community, not only financially, but personally. We need *you* and your friends, for, after all, it is the personal touch which makes life worth living for all of us. It is Emerson, I think, who says, "Make yourself necessary to the world." Could more be put into six words? Is it not the very spirit of service?

Whatever you have of comfort, of happy home life, of the joy of living, will be doubled and trebled if you share it with some one else. Don't say as some one did, not long ago, "I'm tired of helping poor people, they don't *want* to work — you can't get a man to work for you even though he is out of a job and has nine children to support!" That may be true. Certainly, we do meet some very lazy men and women, too, but does it help matters any to wash your hands of the entire problem? Wouldn't it be better, at least, to know the conditions under which those nine children are growing up? Might it not be interesting to see if there was something you could do for some of them to make it less likely that they, too, should grow up lazy and shiftless?

It may be you are asked to help a girl gone wrong or a discouraged mother burdened with the care of many children and with never ending payments on goods bought on the instalment plan. Of what use to say as one person did, "Let them help themselves, they should never have got into such difficulties." True again, but what can you expect of girls brought up with no idea of recreation but the dance hall or the moving picture show, no place for social intercourse but the street? Wouldn't you buy on the instalment plan if you didn't have enough bed clothes to go around and it took every cent you

could get to pay the rent and buy food? Are you remedying these evils by dismissing them from your mind with a few disapproving words and a feeling of gratitude that you were not brought up that way? Haven't you known what it meant to have a wise friend at some time of discouragement? Then why not be a good neighbor to some of these less fortunate folks who need you so much? Why not share your experience, your happiness, your interests with them? It is only by this means that our work will be made truly effective and that we shall, in time, raise the standards of our boys and girls. If you cannot be a friendly visitor there are many other forms of service in which you may be of use. One city claims to have found already "twenty-seven varieties of work" for volunteers, with a possibility of more. If you would like to be of service and don't know how, come in and let us suggest some ways. If you are not interested or do not quite approve of our work, come in just the same and we will talk it over.

Perhaps it will prove to be with you as it was with Charles Lamb in the story you may remember. A friend said one day, "Lamb, I want you to meet Mr. A." "I d'd'don't want to m'm'meet him," stuttered Lamb. "Why not?" the friend asked, surprised. "I d'd'don't like him," said Lamb. "But you don't know him," remonstrated the friend, "That's w'w'why I d'd'don't like him," replied Lamb.

Social Conditions Committee

The chief matter which has engrossed the attention of the committee for the past year is that of procuring a housing code for Salem which should provide a remedy for the conditions of lot crowding, room crowding, lack of sanitation and ventilation so graphically set forth in the report of the investigation of the conditions prevailing in the tenement house districts of the

city conducted jointly by the Associated Charities and the Civic League in 1911.

An examination of the law then existing in relation to this subject disclosed the fact that the powers of cities and towns in Massachusetts, outside of Boston, as to the regulations of building constructions were determined and limited by Chapter 104 of the revised laws which provided in section one:

“Every city, except Boston, and every town which accepts the provisions of this section or has accepted the corresponding provisions of earlier laws, may, for the prevention of fire and the preservation of life, by ordinances or by-laws not inconsistent with law and applicable throughout the whole or any defined part of its territory, regulate the inspection, materials, construction, alteration and use of buildings and other structures within its limits except such as are owned or occupied by the United States or by the commonwealth and except bridges, quays and wharves, and may prescribe penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars for each violation of such ordinances or by-laws.”

It seemed wise therefore, to first obtain an amendment to the revised laws enlarging the powers of cities in this respect. Such a bill was accordingly presented to the legislature of 1912 upon petition of the Associated Charities and the Civic League.

This bill was in the form of an amendment to the original section and read as follows:

“Section one of chapter one hundred and four of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word “life,” in the fourth line, the words:—health and morals,—and by inserting after the word “alteration”, in the seventh line, the words: height, area, location, — so as to read as follows:—Section 1. “Every city, except Boston, and every town which accepts the provisions of this section or has accepted the corresponding provisions of earlier laws may, for the prevention of fire and the preservation of life, health and morals, by ordinances or by-laws not inconsistent with law and applicable throughout the whole or any defined part of its territory, regulate the inspection, materials, construction, alteration, height,

area, location and use of buildings and other structures within its limits, except such as are owned or occupied by the United States or by the commonwealth and except bridges, quays and wharves, and may prescribe penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars for each violation of such ordinances or by-laws."

This bill passed the legislature, was approved by the Governor and is now in force. Acting under the authority of this act your committee in co-operation with the committee from the Civic League drafted a housing code based upon the Veiller Model Tenement House law, the Housing Code of Columbus, Ohio, and the State Tenement House law of New Jersey.

This code was carefully examined by John H. Ihlder of New York, field secretary of the National Housing Association and was afterward revised by your committee somewhat in line with Mr. Ihlder's suggestions.

This new code deals with such important features as the percentage of a lot which may be covered by a tenement house; the space between tenement houses on the side lines; fire prevention and fire escapes; inner and outer courts; prohibition of basement tenements; minimum floor space and window space for rooms; installation of proper water supply and plumbing; lighting of public halls; and also as to the maintenance of tenement houses and yards in a clean and sanitary condition.

This proposed code has been turned over to a general committee of citizens appointed by the city council who have prepared a revision on all building regulations.

Your committee has had several conferences with this committee and in view of the fact that the Massachusetts Civic League will attempt to procure the adoption by the incoming legislature of a tenement house law applying to all cities it has seemed best to defer a further consideration of the matter until it be ascertained if this general law will be passed.

If such a measure applying to all cities in the state does not become a law, then a tenement house code based on the lines which we have prepared will be pressed for adoption by the city council.

Fresh Air Work

Sixty-six children and four women have been given summer vacations this year. Besides this, transportation to relatives in Canada was given to one mother and her family, and boat fare to Maine to relatives to another woman who sadly needed rest and change. We try to expend the money in such a way that the greatest good is derived from it, whether this be paying board or transportation, or even paying the amount of a girl's wages into her family while she visits some friend in the country.

The length of a child's stay in the country varies from that of two homesick children who had to be brought back the day they went, to that of one especially needy girl who stayed six weeks, and a woman with five children who visited her relatives for three months, at a cost to us of transportation one way.

Approximately four hundred dollars was raised by newspaper appeals. Especially gratifying has been the response of the Sunday schools, for seven have contributed this year, against two last year. We hope that even more will interest themselves next summer. Mention of contributions would not be complete without a word about the dainty night-dresses made by the members of the Koinonia society of the Crombie Street church for youngsters who know little of such luxuries.

Three hundred and twenty-five dollars were paid for board, four dollars and a half for necessary clothing, thirty-seven dollars for transportation. Twenty dollars worth of car tickets were distributed among elderly women and those who could not leave town, and these were much appreciated.

The children were boarded in private homes in Georgetown, Danvers, Wenham and in one case Ipswich, or at one of the camps maintained by the Seven Gables, the Fraternity, or the Young Women's Association.

Special effort was made to send them to congenial places with children of like tastes.

That the work is appreciated by those whom it benefits may be illustrated by this incident. A deserted wife who was very

grateful for what we had been able to do for her, said to us eagerly after the appearance of the first appeal, "I see in the News that you try to get fresh h'air for the bebe's, and I like to help. Couldn't I sell flowers or something? You been so good to me, and the bebe's, they need h'air."

Finance Committee

Every year, as new social agencies are launched or the work of existing ones grows, thus calling for increased expenditures, the raising of funds becomes correspondingly difficult. Each year the public is becoming more impatient of these incessant demands upon its pocketbook.

It has been our custom to make but two regular appeals to the community for our general work — one in the early spring and one in the fall, thus attempting to avoid interfering with other organizations.

Usually, the first of September finds us facing a deficit of \$200 or \$300, which is wiped out before the close of the year (September 30th), only by the most strenuous efforts of the Finance and Executive Committees. Our budget is only \$3372.00, surely not an exorbitant sum for twelve months continuous service in the interests of the community. This year comparatively little difficulty was experienced in closing the books free of debt, thanks to the faithful service of the sub-committee, the members of which raised over \$200.00 within two weeks and added 13 new names to our list of subscribers.

Our endowment is very small — only about \$800.00, leaving approximately \$2,550.00 to be raised by contributions.

Wishing to eliminate this annual probability of a deficit and also to increase the budget if possible, without making more frequent appeals to the public, the Directors have ventured upon a new method of raising money.

In August the Salem Paper Stock Company began the systematic collection of all kinds of dry waste material. The expense of collecting and disposing of this material is borne by the Salem Paper Stock Company, which company pays the Asso-

ciated Charities a fair per cent. of the net income for use in its work. In addition to this the Salem Paper Stock Company maintains a store where second hand clothing and furniture may be purchased at nominal prices. Fifty per cent. of the net income from this store being paid to the Associated Charities.

It is hoped that in the near future the proceeds from this new plan will be such as to warrant the establishment of a very simple Wayfarer's Lodge, where the man, temporarily out of a job, may find employment, and the tramp or homeless man may receive intelligent treatment. Everyone knows how distressing it is to be held up by a man on the street or a tramp at the door, asking for food. It would be both a simple and effective way out of the difficulty if all such could be referred to a Wayfarer's Lodge, where they would be supplied with whatever they needed in the way of meals, lodging and baths in return for work done.

This new venture is not to take the place of the present financial system but to *supplement* (by the utilization of waste material) the money now raised by subscription. It affords an opportunity for everyone to help who so desires.

Charities Endorsement Committee of the Board of Trade

During the year our work has been greatly furthered by the recently organized Advertising and Charities Endorsement Committee of the Board of Trade.

This committee gives to every member of the Board, which is composed of business and professional men of Salem, a buff colored card giving notice that the concern displaying it will not contribute to any charitable enterprise unless the solicitor has an endorsement card from the Committee. It also gives to charitable organizations for the use of their solicitors, blue cards of indorsement which are to be presented when asking for contributions. These blue cards are issued only after careful, though kindly investigation.

The result has been to discourage many doubtful enterprises, and at the same time to make work easier for the various

worthy organizations that are laboring for the good of Salem. Indorsement cards are issued only for a period of six months, and are renewed, provided that the charity, in the opinion of the Committee, is still being run on an economical and efficient basis.

This work is in line with that being carried on in over one hundred cities of the United States, and a movement is now on foot among the leading commercial organizations of the country for the formation of a national organization to extend the activities and usefulness of the system.

Statistics, October, 1911—October, 1912

New Cases, ...	223
Old Cases, ...	253
Total,	476

PERSONAL SERVICE.

Visits to or in behalf of families, ...	3912
Visits at office by or in behalf of families, ...	1765
Total interviews,	5677
Individuals placed in institutions, ...	26
Temporary work obtained, ...(times)	116
Permanent work obtained, ...	23
Probationers, ...	29
Volunteers enlisted, ...	70

General Account Treasurer's Report

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance on hand,	\$ 14.89	Salaries,	\$2,174.00
From contributors,	2718.50	Rent,	175.07
Loan Fund,	1000.00	Telephone,	71.97
Income from invest-		Gas Co.,	4.57
ments,	533.16	Printing and Postage,	188.35
Paper Stock,	24.40	Interim Relief,	319.37
Refunded,	97.82	Lodgings & Lunches,	9.15
Tuberculosis Committee,	6.92	Transportation,	10.31
		Special expenses,	143.85
		Office expenses and	
		miscel.,	170.25
		Invested,	1,000.00
			\$4,266.89
		Balance,	128.80
			\$4,395.69
	\$4,395.69		

B. I. RECEIPTS.		B. I. EXPENDITURES.	
Balance on hand,	\$ 10.42	Pension, board, etc.,	\$721.27
Returned,	13.00	Balance on hand,	55.95
Churches and pastors,	17.00		
Charitable Funds,	324.50		
Relatives,	97.00		
B. I.,	315.30		
	\$777.22		\$777.22

FRESH AIR FUND.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance on hand,	\$ 4.89	Transportation and	
From contributors,	386.40	car tickets,	\$ 58.48
Income from Invest-		Clothing,	12.76
ments,	32.32	Board,	271.92
Advanced from Gen.			
Fund,	40.50		343.16
		Balance on hand,	120.95
	\$464.11		
			\$464.11

Auditor's Report

*To the Board of Directors,
Salem Associated Charities.*

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending October 1, 1912, and find them correct, with proper vouchers for all expenditures.

The balance last year, ...	\$8.47
Receipts during the year, ...	4,321.18
	\$4,329.65

Expenditures, ...	\$4,217.13
October 1, 1912 balance, ...	112.52
	\$4,329.65

Fresh Air Fund,

Balance, October 1, 1911, ...	\$4.00
Receipts, ...	418.72
	\$422.72

Expenditures, ...	\$310.16
October 1, 1912, balance, ...	112.56
	\$422.72

The accounts of invested funds amounting to \$13,325 is correct.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. HALE,

Auditor.

